FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

FEMALE SCHOOL,
FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "

May 19, 1840. 98tf

The Subscriber having been appointed a Notary Public, will attend to any business in that line with promptness.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, May 18, 1840. 98-3t

Administrator's Sale.

ON MONDAY, June 8, at my Auction Store, will be sold on a credit of six months, a lot of Sole Leather, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Darts, Blacking, &c. &c.

JOHN H. COOK *Adm'r of* H. Burch, *d'cd.*
AMOS KIMBALL *Ass't.*

May 16, 1840. 98-3

Bank of Cape Fear,
16*th May*, 1840.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to delinquent subscribers to the Stock of this Bank, that unless full payment be made on or before the 30th day of June next, all the unpaid shares will be exposed to public sale at Auction, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly "to amend the Charter of the Bank of Cape Fear," passed the session of 1838–'39.

98-4t J. D. JONES, *Pres't.*

Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $500. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $350, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon, for $75. Also,

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, deliverable next Fall, at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired; Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.
May 17, 1840. 98tf

The Subscriber

WILL offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the 4th day of June next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, two likely young NEGRO GIRLS, one about 13 years old, the other 11.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

MALCOM McGREGOR.
May 19, 1840. 98-2wpd

Soda Biscuit, Butter Crackers, &c.

20 BOXES SODA BISCUIT,
5 half barrels Butter Crackers,
5 do do Pilot Bread,

Received in a short passage from New York, and warranted fresh. For sale by

SAML W. TILLINGHAST.
May 17, 1840.

2000 YARDS Jack country manufactured Flax and Tow CLOTH, suitable for Negro Clothing, for sale low by

JAMES MARTINE.
May 5, 1840. 96-2m

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE OF HAND for Fifty Dollars, given me by George Barksdale, Esq., in the Fall of 1839, signed Barksdale, Connell & Co., payable 25th December, 1839. This is to forewarn all persons from trading for the same, and the parties from paying the same to any person except myself.

C. J. ORRELL.
May 9, 1840. 97-3w

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. '98

Spring and Summer
GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON
IS NOW RECEIVING his Spring and Summer GOODS, which comprise a general assortment o
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

April 28, 1840. 95tf

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Just received, and for Sale,
30 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 boxes Claret WINE,
15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

LOT on Maiden Lane, with a comfortable HOUSE and out Houses, suitable for a small family.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 7, 1840.

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1840.

George C. Mendenhall vs. Horatio Sugg.

Original Attachment levied the 4th March, 1840, on the following Lands:

200 acres called the Home Tract, on Sugg's Creek, adjoining the lands of Elijah Spencer and Pleasant Simmons.

300 acres on said Creek, adjoining the above 200 acres, and public land.

400 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract, and lands of Wm. Cagle.

50 acres on said Creek, adjoining the lands of Jno. Burroughs and Wm. Cagle.

35 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of John Burroughs.

100 acres in the fork of Little River, adjoining the lands of Wm. McLeod and Dyson Deaton.

400 acres on Barnes' Creek, adjoining Luke Saunders and others.

400 acres whereon Hannah Spencer now lives, adjoining the lands of Edm'd F. Lilly, that he bought as the property of H. Sugg, and adjoins the lands of Wm. Cagle.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Horatio Sugg is not an inhabitant of this State, it is Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him, and the lands as levied on above condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Nath'l Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of April, 1840, and in the 64th year of our Independence.

98] NATH'L KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1840.

Knight & Ledbetter vs. Horatio Sugg.

Original Attachment levied the 23d March, 1840, on the following Lands:

200 acres called the Home Tract, on Sugg's Creek, adjoining the lands of Elijah Spencer and Pleasant Simmons.

300 acres on said Creek, adjoining the above 200 acres, and public land.

400 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Wm. Cagle.

50 acres on said Creek, adjoining the lands of Jno. Burroughs and Wm. Cagle.

35 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Jno. Burroughs.

100 acres in the fork of Little River, adjoining the lands of Wm. McLeod and Dyson Deaton.

400 acres on Barnes' Creek, adjoining Luke Saunders and others.

400 acres whereon Hannah Spencer now lives, adjoining the lands of Edm'd F. Lilly, that he bought as the property of H. Sugg, and adjoins the lands of Wm. Cagle.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Horatio Sugg is not an inhabitant of this State, it is Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him, and the lands as levied on above condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Nath'l Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of April, 1840, and in the 64th year of our Independence.

98] NATH'L KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1840.

Lockey Simmons vs. Horatio Sugg.

Original Attachment levied the 6th April, 1840, on the following Lands:

200 acres called the Home Tract, on Sugg's Creek, adjoining the lands of Elijah Spencer and Pleasant Simmons.

300 acres on said Creek, adjoining the above 200 acres, and public land.

400 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Wm. Cagle.

50 acres on said Creek, adjoining the lands of Jno. Burroughs and Wm. Cagle.

35 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Jno. Burroughs.

100 acres in the fork of Little River, adjoining the lands of Wm. McLeod and Dyson Deaton.

400 acres on Barnes' Creek, adjoining Luke Saunders and others.

400 acres whereon Hannah Spencer now lives, adjoining the lands of Edm'd F. Lilly, that he bought as the property of H. Sugg, and adjoins the lands of Wm. Cagle.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Horatio Sugg is not an inhabitant of this State, it is Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him, and the lands as levied on above condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Nath'l Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of April, 1840, and in the 64th year of our Independence.

[98] NATH'L KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

CHEAP PAPER,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

AN EXAMINATION

Of the claims of Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison to the support of the South, in an Address of the Hon. WADDY THOMPSON, Member of Congress from South Carolina, to his constituents.

TO MY CONSTITUENTS.

It has been my habit, on my annual return from Washington, to mix so freely with you, that I have not found it necessary to address you in the form of a circular; circumstances have changed, and I now find myself holding opinions opposed to those of the undivided newspaper press of the State. It is due to myself and to you that I should not conceal these opinions from you, nor withhold the reasons which have led to them. I have not made up my mind hastily, as to the course which it was proper for those occupying the peculiar position which I do, to take in the coming Presidential election. I have done so with the utmost deliberation, and after the fullest inquiry.—Not that I have ever once thought of supporting Mr. Van Buren: you sent me here opposed to him; all that I have since seen of the principles and character of his Administration has only tended to confirm and add energy to that opposition. But I had doubts whether there were not grounds of opposition to the other candidate, though not equally strong, yet strong enough to forbid my supporting him. There are differences of opinion on important subjects between Gen. Harrison and myself, but there is no prospect for the present, and I see but little for the future, of the elevation to the Presidency of any one holding my peculiar principles. I have therefore to choose between the two, and having a decided preference, I cannot consent to withhold the expression of that preference. I do not intend to go into the canvass; but between that and voting at the election there is a wide difference. I do not intend to be forced into any position which will in any way interfere with my placing myself in opposition, if Gen. Harrison shall be elected, to any measures which he may propose, or generally to his Administration, if duty shall demand it of me. Not to vote is mere child's play, and unbecoming the State. If it had pleased the leaders of the old nullification party to have abstained from any participation whatever in the contest, I should have been gratified; but it has not. The most strenuous advocates of Mr. Van Buren that I know are politicians and leaders of the nullification party. That party has been indeed dissolved, and the largest portion in our own State are *now distinctly* mustered under the banner of Mr. Van Buren. I cannot enlist in that service, and for the following among many other reasons: I have always looked with the greatest fears to the introduction into the policies of the Union of the system of the Albany Regency—a system commenced immediately after the close of the Revolution, by Aaron Burr, and of which Mr. Van Buren is the acknowledged head. The great characteristic of that system is to govern men by addressing the lowest of their selfish passions, the love of money and of office. The same system upon which Sir Robert Walpole practised with such corrupting influence upon English morals, and with such fatal effects upon English liberty. If for no other reason, I would not sanction, by a re-election, the influences which brought Mr. Van Buren into power; no fair man will deny that he was brought into office by the overpowering influence of General Jackson. The first step in the decline of all free republics has been the nomination by the executive head of the Government of his successor. It is a curious fact, and will be so regarded hereafter, that a man should have attained the Presidency without having associated his name with one single important period or measure in the history of his country. If the most prolix and minute historian were to write the history of this country previous to Mr. Van Buren's election, there is no single point in that history with which he would find occasion or excuse for connecting his name. I regard as the very greatest danger of the times in which we live, greater even than the encroachments of the Federal on the State Governments, the alarming tendency to the accumulation in the Federal Executive of all the powers of the co-ordinate department of the Federal Government. We have seen Mr. Van Buren persisting in pressing upon the country his financial schemes, after repeated decisions of the People against them, in defiance of their remonstrances, and in disregard of their great and universal sufferings. We have seen him urging these schemes by all the vast patronage and power with which he is invested, and receiving the aid of those who have denounced these measures as destructive of the best interests of the country. What difference is there between an acknowledged despotism, where the Executive makes the laws, and such a state of things as this, where he makes the laws through the agency of others, many of whom are themselves opposed to these laws?

There is one ground of objection to Mr. Van Buren which would forbid me to vote for him if I approved of his measures, which I do not; and if I had confidence in his professions, which I have not: I allude to the ferocious war which he has been waging, and which, if re-elected, he will carry on with increased energy, upon the currency, commerce, and credit of the country. Never has the world known a people as prosperous and as happy as ours when he came into power; never has any people suffered more severe trials since. It has been one unbroken series of suffering, disaster, and misery. I do most sincerely believe that nothing can restore prosperity to the country but taking power from his hands; nothing else will restore public confidence, and confidence is all that is now wanting. It is true that many of the causes of embarrassment existed before the last election; we should have suffered somewhat; but that the troubles and embarrassments of the country have been infinitely aggravated by his measures, I do not doubt. We have had other periods of deranged currency, but they have passed speedily away. Why has this been so protracted and severe? For no other reason than that the whole power of the Government has been exerted to the destruction instead of to the sustaining of credit and confidence. It is said that Mr. Van Buren has come to our principles. He says not; but that he is carrying out his own principles—those of his illustrious predecessor, in whose footsteps, with much more of policy than of dignity, he was pledged to follow. Has he come to our State rights principles? It is not to be denied that he makes an annual profession of some of these principles; so did his proclamation and force bill predecessor. I do not look to his professions; what has been his practice? I propose to examine that, and to contrast the opinions of his competitor with his, on every one of these points. First, as to the tariff: General Harrison regards the compromise of 1832 as of the highest obligation, and is disposed to adhere to it; and, if more revenue is required, not to increase the duties on protected articles, but to impose duties on those articles which are now duty free—such articles as the people of the North use and do not manufacture, and as to which the exemption from duties is more beneficial to them than to us.

What are the opinions of Mr. Van Buren on this subject? No one knows. I say no one knows what are the present opinions of Mr. Van Buren. We do know what his past opinions are; that he voted for the bill of abominations, the tariff of 1828; and that he boasted at Albany, on his return from Washington, in a public speech, of his unvarying support of the tariff. It was then said at the South that he gave that vote against his own opinions, and under the coercion of legislative instructions. This I never believed, and it has been lately charged, and Mr. Tallmadge, of the Senate, referred to as authority to prove, from under the hand of Mr. Van Buren, that he wrote to his friends in the New York Legislature that those instructions were only in conformity to his own fixed opinions; and it has not been denied. As to internal improvements, General Harrison holds precisely the opinion of General Jackson—that Congress possesses the power to appropriate money to works of a national character. I dissent from that opinion. But he is, at the same time, opposed to the exercise of the power. Mr. Van Buren professes to believe that Congress does not possess the power, but habitually sanctions its exercise. More money was appropriated for internal improvements in the first year of his administration, than was done in the whole four years of the administration of Mr. Adams. Now, I would rather have a President who admitted the power, but was opposed to its exercise, than one who denied the power, but habitually exerted it. As to internal improvement, it is no more a practical question than would be the embargo, except as to the Cumberland road and harbors; Mr. Van Buren sanctions both of these. I regard this as the very worst form in which the power can be exerted. It is not only necessarily partial, as it is confined in its benefits to the seaboard, but that is the very region where, from vicinity to markets, these improvements are not needed, and, if they are, the people, being wealthy, can make them for themselves. It is in the remote interior where they are needed, and where the people are generally too poor to make them.

A National Bank.—General Harrison denies the power under any express grant in the Constitution; but says, that if it shall be *demonstrated* that the public revenues cannot be collected without such an institution, he thinks that Congress may, in that event, establish a bank. I have never seen any man, even of the strictest sect, who denies the power thus qualified. No Government can exist without revenue; it would not, in such a case, be a question of convenience, but of necessity, absolute, imperious, and involving the very existence of the Government. If Congress may not, in such a case, charter a bank, that clause of the Constitution which gives all "powers necessary and proper to the execution" of granted powers, is a mere nullity, and its framers were not that body of sages that we have supposed them. It was on this ground that the charter of a bank in 1816 received the support of Dallas, Crawford, Lowndes, and Calhoun, and the Republican party of that day; and at a later day, it was on this ground that the constitutionality of a bank has been advocated by Mr. McDuffie, and every leading politician of South Carolina. I expressed these views in a letter, published during my last canvass. I do not, however, think the establishment of a national bank within the powers of Congress, as no such necessity has been demonstrated; and I do not anticipate any such. But I am not disposed to denounce those as either knaves or fools who think differently, when I remember that the first charter was signed in 1791, four years after the adoption of the Constitution, by Gen. Washington, President of the Convention which formed that instrument, with all the debates fresh in his memory, and the second by the great and virtuous Madison, who was its great architect. Nor have I any such apprehensions as some express of the dangers of such an institution, when I remember that, of the fifty-three years of our national existence, we have had a national bank for forty years, and that our liberties have not only survived it, but that no injurious influence was either exerted or attempted, and that those forty years were precisely the period of our greatest prosperity and happiness, and of advances in civilization and power, unprecedented in the history of the world; and that the thirteen years when we have had no such institution were years of universal stagnation of all the employments of life, and of that suffering and distress which results from a deficient or a vitiated currency.

I do not doubt that a bank, not sufficiently guarded, may become a dangerous engine in the hands of a corrupt Government, and that it may be used injuriously to the South. But, properly guarded, I have just as little doubt that the chief benefits of such an institution will be to the South, for the simple reason that the South is the paying, not the receiving section, and is therefore mainly interested in having a uniform currency.

But whatever may be the dangers, real or supposed, of a national bank, they sink into utter insignificance in comparison with those of a Government bank; and that such is the alternative contemplated by Mr. Van Buren, I do not think any longer doubtful; and I think I have heretofore proven it.

But it is said that General Harrison is an abolitionist, and that it was for that reason that he has been nominated over Mr. Clay who was so obnoxious to the abolitionists that none of them would vote for him. You cannot have forgotten that the very men, and the very presses, who now tell you this, up to the very moment of the Harrisburg nomination, said that Mr. Clay was an abolitionist. Now you are told that he not only is not, but is especially objectionable to the abolitionists. Both cannot be true. What is it that has so suddenly transformed Mr. Clay from an abolitionist into an enemy of abolition? I will tell you. He is no longer a candidate for the Presidency. He is in nobody's way—and has therefore respite from calumny. He is now a marvellous proper man. But let that illustrious citizen—illustrious for every great quality that elevates our nature—be once more brought before the country, and the same war of calumny and falsehood will again be waged against him.

Harrison an abolitionist—a Virginian, and that Virginian a Harrison—an abolitionist! Does any one really believe it?

No man living, North or South, has done and suffered as much in the cause of defending this institution of the South as General Harrison; and no statesman of this country has given as many votes against that institution as Martin Van Buren; and he never changed or wavered in this course until, without such change, he could not have hoped to be elected President.

Now it is bad enough to challenge our especial confidence for an old undeviating enemy who never ceased to oppose us until the necessities of his political position made it expedient—but it is too bad at the same time to ask us to denounce an old long-tried friend, who has sacrificed himself to our interests. What friendship can we hereafter expect—what friendship do we deserve, if we thus act? Allow me to submit the proofs in support of the broad proposition which I have asserted.

Mr. Van Buren voted in the New York Convention to confer the highest privilege of a freeman upon negroes. It was carried mainly by his influence; and it is to him that we are indebted for the fact, that the powerful representation of forty members from the State of New York are sent here in part by negroes.

In 1819, Mr. Van Buren voted to instruct Rufus King, then a Senator in Congress from New York, to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union unless slavery was abolished. It is to me a melancholy illustration of the decadence of public feeling, and of a want of proper tone and spirit in the South, that one of the prime movers—perhaps the very prime mover of that dangerous measure—should not only be urged upon the confidence of the South, but is so pressed as the only anointed saviour of Southern institutions. Mr. Jefferson said that the news of that movement came upon him like the cry of fire in the night. No one crisis in our public affairs has so excited the fears of every patriot; and, most strange and unaccountable, he who lighted the torch is held up as our best friend, and he who extinguished it as our worst enemy. Is this grateful, fair, or just? No later than 1822, Mr. Van Buren voted to restrict the introduction of slaves into Florida. If Congress has the power to restrict, has it not power to forbid the introduction of slaves into a Territory? Who denies this? If you have power to restrict it to settlers, why may you not restrict it still further to settlers over eighty years of age, or altogether? Look on that picture, and now look on this! In 1802, General Harrison presided over a Convention in Indiana, whose object was to obtain a modification of the ordinance of 1789, so as to admit slavery into that Territory. In 1819, General Harrison was a member of Congress from a district in Ohio containing more abolitionists than any other in the State. The Missouri question, raised by Mr. Van Buren and his associates, was brought before Congress. It was one of those trying occasions which few men have the moral courage to meet. General H. had, and acted worthily of his own fame, and the patriot name which he had inherited from a noble ancestor. He was told, If you vote with the South you will destroy yourself. "That is probable," he replied, "but it is better that I should destroy myself than to destroy the Constitution of my country"—an expression and an act sufficient of themselves to stamp him a patriot. He voted, with two others, and only two, from the non-slaveholding States, to sustain the chartered rights of the South. Never did a wilder, fiercer, or more furious storm burst upon the head of any man. At the next election, he was, notwithstanding his overwhelming popularity, beaten for Congress; and never was more vituperation and opprobrium heaped upon any man than he suffered. The town of Cheviot was in his district, and in that neighborhood there were more abolitionists than any where else in the State; and there the denunciation of General Harrison was most violent. In 1833, the people of Cheviot, remembering his public services, and willing to forgive, not to forget, his great political crime—for abolition had increased, not diminished—invited him to a public dinner. His friends urged him to make no allusion to abolition; that a decent respect to those who had invited him—a very large portion of whom were abolitionists—demanded that he should make no allusion to the past. He at once determined that he would not, but, on his way to Cheviot, he found the dangerous spirit of abolition more rife than ever. He determined to rebuke it, and he did so. I wish you to remember that this speech was not made to slaveholders, but that there was not a man in the assembly who was not opposed to slavery, and a large number of them abolitionists. To such an assembly he held the following language:

"There is, however, a subject now beginning to agitate them, (the Southern States,) in relation to which, if their alarm has any foundation, the relative situation in which they may stand to some of the States will be the very reverse of what it now is. I allude to a supposed disposition in some individuals in the non-slaveholding States to interfere with the slave population of the other States, for the purpose of forcing their emancipation. I do not call your attention to this subject, fellow-citizens, from the apprehension that there is a man amongst you who will lend his aid to a project so pregnant with mischief; and still less that there is a State in the Union which could be brought to give it countenance. But such are the feelings of our Southern brethren upon this subject—such their views, and their just views, of the evils which an interference of this kind would bring upon them, that, long before it would reach the point of receiving the sanction of a State, the evil of the attempt would be consummated, as far as we are concerned, by a dissolution of the Union. If there is any principle of the Constitution of the United States less disputable than any other, it is, that the slave population is under the EXCLUSIVE CONTROL of the States which possess them. If there is any measure likely to rivet the chains, and blast the prospects of the negroes for emancipation, it is the interference of unauthorized persons. Can any one who is acquainted with the operations of the human mind doubt this? We have seen how restive our Southern brethren have been from a supposed violation of their political rights. What must be the consequence of an acknowledged violation of these rights, (for every man of sense must admit it to be so,) conjoined with an insulting interference with their domestic concerns?

"I will not stop to inquire into the motives of those who are engaged in this fatal and unconstitutional project. There may be some who have embarked in it without properly considering its consequences, and who are actuated by benevolent and virtuous principles. But, if such there are, I am very certain that, should they continue their present course, their fellow citizens will, ere long, 'curse the virtues which have undone their country.'

"Should I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation, I answer that it has long been an object near my heart to see the whole of its surplus revenue appropriated to that object. With the sanction of the States holding the slaves, there appears to me to be no constitutional objection to its being thus applied; embracing, not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon that basis, we might look forward to a day not very distant when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave. To those who have rejected the plan of colonization, I would ask if they have well weighed the consequences of emancipation without it? How long would the emancipated negroes remain satisfied with that? Would any of the Southern States then (the negroes armed and organized) be able to resist their claims to a participation in all their political rights? Would it even stop there? Would they not claim admittance to all the social rights and privileges of a community in which, in some instances, they would compose the majority? Let those who take pleasure in the contemplation of such scenes as must inevitably follow, finish out the picture.

"If I am correct in the principles here advanced, I repeat the assertion, that the discussion on the subject of emancipation in the non-slaveholding States is equally injurious to the slaves and their masters, and that it has no sanction in the principles of the Constitution. I must not be understood to say that there is any thing in that instrument which prohibits such discussion. I know there is not. But the man who believes that the claims which his fellow-citizens have upon him are satisfied by adhering to the *letter* of the political compact that connects them, must have a very imperfect knowledge of the principles upon which our glorious Union was formed, and by which alone it can be maintained."

The following extract of a letter from an intimate friend of General Harrison places his conduct on that occasion in a striking point of view:

"But his speech at Cheviot affords still stronger proof on this point. It was delivered, you will recollect, on the 4th of July; it was delivered, too, before the very men who had opposed him because of his slavery views. Surely, then, he would not now touch this dangerous topic. The occasion did not require it; the occasion, indeed, would hardly justify it. Besides, this was the first opportunity which the General had enjoyed since 1822 of addressing the People; and how easy, how natural it would have been to improve it for his own ends; to seek, by talking of old times, of his feats of arms, and of the glorious West, to kindle afresh those friendly feelings which once burned so strongly in his favor! Why not so embrace it? Why, at any rate, discuss a subject which was full of excitement, which might rouse against him passions that were even then only slumbering—which had before, and on that very spot, marred his political prospects? He did it, it is evident, because a foul spirit was about him, which, if allowed to spread, would peril all that was noble in the land; and he forgot himself, and thought only of his country, in the effort to destroy that spirit."

Afterwards, in a speech at Vincennes in 1835, he used the following language upon this subject:

"I have now, fellow-citizens, a few words more to say on another subject, and which is, in my opinion, of more importance than any other that is now in the course of discussion in any part of the Union. I allude to the societies which have been formed, and the movements of certain individuals, in some of the States, in relation to a portion of the population of others. The conduct of these persons is the more dangerous, because their object is masked under the garb of disinterestedness and benevolence; and their course vindicated by arguments and propositions which in the abstract no one can deny. But, however fascinating may be the dress with which their schemes are presented to their fellow-citizens; with whatever purity of intention they may have been formed and sustained, they will be found to carry in their train mischief to the whole Union, and horrors to a large portion of it, which, it is probable, some of the projectors, and many of their supporters, have never thought of; the latter, the first in the series of evils which are to spring from their source, are such as you have read of, to have been perpetrated on the fair plains of Italy and Gaul by the Scythian hordes

of Attila and Alaric; and such as most of you apprehended, upon that memorable night when the tomahawks and war-clubs of the followers of Tecumseh were rattling in your suburbs. I regard not the disavowals of any such intention upon the part of the authors of these schemes, since, upon the examination of the publications which have been made, they will be found to contain the very facts, and very arguments, which would have been used, if such would have been their object. I am certain that there is not, in this assembly, one of these deluded men, and that there are few within the bounds of the State. If there are any, I would earnestly entreat them to forbear; to pause in their career, and deliberately consider the consequence of their conduct to the whole Union, and to those for whose benefit they profess to act. *That the latter will be the victims of the weak, injudicious, presumptuous, and unconstitutional efforts to serve them, a thorough examination of the subject must convince them.* The struggle (and struggle there must be) may commence with horrors such as I have described, but it will end with more firmly riveting the chains, or in the utter extirpation, of those whose cause they advocate.

"*Am I wrong, fellow-citizens, in applying the terms weak, presumptuous, and unconstitutional,* to the measures of the emancipators? A slight examination will, I think, show that I am not. In a vindication of the objects of a Convention which was lately held in one of the towns of Ohio, which I saw in a newspaper, it was said that nothing more was intended than to produce a state of public feeling which would lead to an amendment of the Constitution, authorizing the abolition of slavery in the United States. Now, can an amendment of the Constitution be effected without the consent of the Southern States? What, then, is the proposition to be submitted to them? It is this: 'The present provisions of the Constitution secure to you the right (a right which you held before it was made, which you have never given up) to manage your domestic concerns in your own way; but as we are convinced that you do not manage them properly, we want you to put in the hands of the General Government, in the councils of which we have the majority, the control over these matters, the effect of which will be virtually to transfer the power from yours into our hands.'

"Again: in some of the States, and in sections of others, the black population far exceeds that of the white. Some of the emancipators propose an immediate abolition. What is the proposition, then, as it regards these States and parts of States, but the alternatives of amalgamation with the blacks, or an exchange of situations with them? Is there any man of common sense who does not believe that the emancipated blacks, being a majority, will insist upon a full participation of political rights with the whites; and, when possessed of these, they will not contend for a full share of social rights also? What but the extremity of weakness and folly could induce any one to think that such propositions as these could be listened to by a people so intelligent as the Southern States? Further: the emancipators generally declare that it is their intention to effect their object (although their acts contradict the assertion) by no other means than by convincing the slave-holders that the immediate emancipation of the slaves is called for, both by moral obligation and sound policy. An indulged youth, at the moment of leaving (indeed, in many instances, before he has left it) his theological seminary, undertakes to give lectures upon morals to the countrymen of Wythe, Tucker, Pendleton, and Lowndes; and lessons of political wisdom to States whose affairs have so recently been directed by Jefferson and Madison, Macon and Crawford. *Is it possible that instances of greater vanity and presumption could be exhibited? But the course pursued by the emancipators is unconstitutional.* I do not say that there are any words in the Constitution which forbid the discussions they are engaged in; I know that there are not. And there is even an article which secures to the citizens the right to express and publish their opinions without restriction. But in the construction of the Constitution it is always necessary to refer to the circumstances under which it was framed, and to ascertain its meaning by a comparison of its provisions with each other, and with the previous situation of the several States who were parties to it. In a portion of these, slavery was recognised, and they took care to have the right secured to them to follow and reclaim such of them as were fugitives to other States. The laws of Congress, passed under this power, have provided punishment to any who shall oppose or interrupt the exercise of this right. Now, can any one believe that the instrument, which contains a provision of this kind, which authorizes a master to pursue his slave into another State, take him back, and provides a punishment for any citizen or citizens of that State who should oppose him, should, at the same time, authorize the latter to assemble together, to pass resolutions and adopt addresses, not only to encourage the slaves to leave their masters, but to cut their throats before they do so!

"I insist that, if the citizens of the non-slaveholding States can avail themselves of the article of the Constitution which prohibits the restriction of speech or the press to publish any thing injurious to the rights of the slaveholding States, they can go to the extreme that I have mentioned, and effect any thing further which writing or speaking could effect. But, fellow citizens, these are not the principles of the Constitution. Such a construction would defeat one of the great objects of its formation, which was, that of securing the peace and harmony of the States which were parties to it. The liberty of speech and of the press was given as the most effectual means to preserve to each and every citizen their own rights, and to the States the rights which appertained to them at the time of their adoption. *It could never have been expected that it would be used by the citizens of one portion of the States for the purpose of depriving those of another portion of the rights which they had reserved at the adoption of the Constitution, and in the exercise of which none but themselves have any concern or interest. If slavery is an evil, the evil is with them. If there is guilt in it, the guilt is theirs, not ours, since neither the States where it does not exist, nor the Government of the United States, can, without usurpation of power, and the violation of a solemn compact, do any thing to remove it without the consent of those who are immediately interested.* But they will neither ask for aid, nor consent to be aided, whilst the illegal, persecuting, and dangerous movements are in progress, of which I complain; the interest of all concerned requires that these should be stopped immediately. This can only be done by the force of public opinion, and that cannot too soon be brought into operation. Every movement which is made by the abolitionists in the non-slaveholding States is viewed by our Southern brethren as an attack upon their rights, and which, if persisted in, must in the end eradicate those feelings of attachment and affection, between the citizens of all the States, which were produced by a community of interests and dangers in the war of the Revolution, which was the foundation of our happy Union, and by a continuance of which it can alone be preserved. I entreat you, then, to frown upon measures which are to produce results so much to be deprecated. The opinion which I have now given, I have omitted no opportunity for the last two years to lay before the People of my own State. I have taken the liberty to express them here, knowing that even if they should unfortunately not accord with yours, they would be kindly received."

What motive can Gen. H. have to falsify all that he has heretofore said on this subject—to disgrace and dishonor himself? He can have none, as he is pledged not to be again a candidate.

But it is said that, if he is not an abolitionist, the abolitionists support him. It is not true. As far as I know, there is but one abolition paper in the Union that is not opposed to him; and that is not more than neutral.

But to put this charge forever at rest, the abolitionists, at a late Convention, have determined to support neither of the candidates, and have started candidates of their own.

In the Cheviot speech, General Harrison advances the opinion that, on the application of the slave States, Congress may appropriate the public lands to the purposes of emancipation. In this I know he is in error—but it is an error into which Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison have fallen; and a most harmless error. No such application will ever be made by the slave States; and if it should, there is no great danger in those States being aided with money on their own application.

I do not know General Harrison personally; I only know him through the history of the country. If that history be true, it is absurd to deny him high qualities and talents. It is too late in the day to deny military talents to a man who, to say nothing else, has received an unanimous vote of thanks from Congress, the approbation of Madison, and of the time-honored Shelby, who served in the same campaigns with him. I have been very much struck with one thing in the life of General Harrison. He entered the service of the country when but a boy, with a large hereditary fortune. He had opportunities of enriching himself to millions whilst Governor of the North-western Territory—but he came out of that service, and all of his high trusts, a poor man; and he is neither vicious nor a spend-thrift. It was regarded amongst the Romans, the highest compliment to one who had been invested with important trusts, to be able to say that he died so poor as to be buried at the public expense. Never did a man better deserve such a tribute.

For these reasons, I do not hesitate to express to you my opinion that the interests of the country will be promoted by the election of General Harrison. If, however, he should be elected, and his administration should be such as my own judgment may not approve, I shall place myself in no position where I cannot oppose that administration. Of one thing I feel very sure, that no change can be for the worse.

Most gratefully and truly, your humble servant,

WADDY THOMPSON, Jr.

April 18, 1840.

THE STANDING ARMY.—We have heretofore published in the Observer, a portion of Mr. Poinsett's monstrous scheme for compelling every citizen of the U. S., between 20 and 45 years of age, to arm himself at his own expense, and to draft a standing army of 200,000 men, and march them from State to State for drill. As soon as we can get space enough, probably in our next, we intend to publish the whole Report. In the mean time, here is a fair abstract, from the Winchester Virginian:—

THE MILITARY BILL.

This paper contains the report of the Secretary of War, detailing the manner in which the Administration wishes to organize the militia of the United States. Some of our warm Administration friends object to the title given to this report. A bill to raise and keep up a standing army of one hundred thousand men. The man who is willing to give his mind fair play and to judge for himself will see that the report asks

1st, That every free able bodied white male citizen of the United States between the ages of 20 and 45 to be enrolled—see 1st section of the bill.

2d, That within three months from his enrollment he must arm himself *at his own expense*—see 1st and 4th sect.

3d, That within —— months from the passage of the law, 100,000 men must be drafted *for active service*, from Virginia there must be raised 6,000 men—see 10th sect.

4th, That a reserve of 100,000 men more must be armed and organized—see 12th section.

5th, That this body of 200,000 men is to be kept up constantly by draft from the whole mass of the militia—see 13th section.

6th, That the Union is to be laid off into ten military districts, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia to be the 5th district—see 14th section.

7th, That the President may call out the whole body of this force of 100,000 men twice a year at such times and such places within the district, as he chooses—see 17th sec.

8th, That whilst they are thus called out, and whilst going to and returning from the place of rendezvous, this army of 100,000 men is to be *in the service of the United States*—see the same section.

9th, That whilst thus in service they are to be under such regulations as the President *may think proper to adopt*—see same section.

10th, If a citizen fail to march when ordered by the President he is to be fined not less than half a months pay, nor more than three months pay, (not less than $5 nor more than $30)—see 26th section.

11th, That this fine is to be inflicted by a *court martial*—see same section.

12th, That unless the fines are paid, the citizen may be imprisoned by the *court martial* for one month for every five dollars of the fines—without attempting to collect the fines by subjecting property—same section.

13th, That the court martial certifies the fines to the United States Marshal, and he collects them by the summary process of distress—see 20th section.

14th, That if the citizen have no property, then he must suffer imprisonment "UNTIL THE FINE IS PAID"—same section.

We cannot find room to say more at present on this project of the Administration. Our readers will now read and judge for themselves—they will see whether this all is humbug. And the Administration will hear the voice of the people on this matter like the voice of seven thunders.

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

It appears by a public document printed by Congress in January, 1838, that at a large number of seaports the expenses of collection exceeded the revenue, and that at some the expenses were large and the receipts absolutely nothing! At thirty-four seaports during the year 1837, and I suppose it is worse now, $227,365 60 were paid out of the public Treasury to custom-house officers alone, over and above the entire amount of revenue collected by them! This is exclusive of defalcations, as shown by the Secretary of the Treasury himself. Take a few examples:

District.	*Officer's salary, expenses, &c.*	*Whole am't revenue collected.*
Passamaquoddy, Maine,	$26 113 73	$6 665 95
Wiscassett, do.	16,725 24	3,512 62
Waldoborough, do.	19.103 43	734 41
Edgarton, Massachusetts,	36,446 67	1,299 85
Barnstable, do.	26,126 16	6,233 51
Ipswich, do.	1,214 05	12 02
Newport, Rhode Island,	20 283 78	9,430 03
New London, Connecticut,	4,013 64	1 19
Erie, Pennsylvania,	3,609 27	150 66
Perth Amboy, N. Jersey,	3,167 56	544 37
Annapolis, Maryland,	2 002 79	164 75
St. Mary's, do.	1,336 49	1 35
Tappahanock, Virginia,	2,151 53	1,832 20
Ocracoke, N. Carolina,	2,607 29	80 61
Hardwich, Georgia,	455 21	nothing!
Sunbury, do.	730 00	nothing!
St. Augustine, Florida,	1,402 56	nothing!
St. Johns, do.	1,578 13	nothing!
Michilimacinac, Michigan,	1,834 60	411 01

The chaste Dr. Duncan, abolition, loco-foco representative in Congress, from Ohio, says: "the powers of hell cannot prevent the re-election of Martin Van Buren." Well, we have no doubt the Dr. speaks by authority, but as opposition to the little magician has never been looked for from the infernal regions, the Dr. hazards little in making this assertion.—*Wilm. Advertiser.*

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

ANOTHER CALUMNY EXPOSED.

Mr. Felix Grundy, in a speech delivered before the late Convention of Feds, in Baltimore, said among other things, as reported in the Globe:

"Mr. Burke, the Postmaster at Cincinnati, is here, and I intend, before we leave this place, to ask him to state whether this committee does not regularly attend their candidate to the post office, when he goes for letters, to see that he gets none that are not such as they are willing that he should receive. It is true that there are many wags in this country, and that some of them may probably write hoaxing letters to the old gentleman; and his Whig advisers may wish to save him the mortification of reading them, or they may wish to save postage, which is always refunded on returning such letters to the post office. But they open all his letters for him, and where there is nothing to be said in reply, they answer them; though when there is, they will not answer at all. Now, this is the way in which they want to make a President of the United States."

General Duff Green has addressed a letter to the Rev. Mr. Burke, the Post Master at Cincinnati, to ascertain what truth there is in this statement of the Hon. Felix. Mr. Burke has replied that Mr. Grundy "had no authority to refer to him—that he did wrong in doing so, and that he must correct his statement. That so far from the Cincinnati Committee attending General Harrison to the Post Office, and opening his letters, before they are permitted to pass into his hands—General Harrison receives his letters as other gentlemen do; sometimes himself; and sometimes by a servant; and that so far from his being attended by a Committee, as Mr. Grundy asserts, he knows nothing of any such committee, except what he has seen in the papers, and that they have never, in a single instance, attended him to the post office, as Mr. Grundy represents."

So the Hon. Felix is contradicted by his own witness.

SCENE AT THE LOG CABIN.

On Saturday, the steamboat Pennsylvania, on her way from Pittsburg to the falls of St. Anthony, with a large company of gentlemen and ladies on board, and a company of U. S. troops bound to Fort Leavensworth, stopped at the North Bend, in order that the company might pay their respects to General Harrison. The gentlemen on board waited on the General, bearing the compliments of the ladies, whom the inclemency of the weather prevented from leaving the boat. The General, with all the gallantry of the old soldier, and the old school in which he was educated, waited on the ladies in the boat, and was greeted by the welcome notes of the band of music on board, and the liveliest demonstrations of enthusiasm on the part of the whole company. He took leave of them after a most agreeable stay of about a half an hour, the whole uniting in giving him three cheers, as the boat left the banks of the North Bend.—*Cincinnati Repub.*

The faltering policy of THE VAN BUREN CONVENTION in declining to nominate a candidate for the VICE PRESIDENCY is plainly condemned by the sagacious of the party as an act of short-sighted timidity, and by the zealous as an act of treachery. We are struck with the intensity of the latter feeling as displayed in the Pittsburgh Constitutionalist, an ardent Administration print, from which we copy the following article:

MORE TREACHERY.

A faithful public servant laid upon the shelf by Southern intrigue and Northern craven-heartedness.—It is with feelings of burning indignation that we notice the meanness and political degradation of the so-called Democratic (but more properly office-hunters') Convention held at Baltimore last week. It is time that the independent press, of the true democratic stamp speak out, when a body of men, professing to speak the wishes of the democracy of this Union, *dare* to hesitate when the question is between the gallant soldier and noble-hearted patriot now filling the chair of the Vice Presidency and some one of the many intriguing spirits who aim at displacing him. Where was the free spirit of old Pennsylvania—*pledged* to support his renomination—when that sneaking artifice was employed in the Convention to remove the danger which they feared would attend the support of the noble Johnson! Were our delegates afraid that the chivalry of the South would *bolt*? Is Pennsylvania to be considered an appanage to the political despotism of Tennessee and Alabama? Is Ohio, also, to be sold for Southern votes? Is Kentucky considered so certain for the enemy that we must insult her in the person of her gallant son? Are Indiana and Illinois conceded to Harrison, that we dare to remove their gallant defender to make way for a Polk or a King? It is well for the drills of the Convention that Mississippi was not represented, or she would have spoken her rebuke in tones of thunder. But the conspirators must beware. The States of the Mississippi Valley, that glorious belt of young giants, will not thus be imposed upon. New Hampshire, Arkansas, ay, and *Pennsylvania*, will teach these aspiring demagogues that it is one thing to plot, another to succeed. We feel that, with the name of Johnson, the cause of Martin Van Buren would have prospered; but (and let all mark the prediction) the Democratic Convention have placed a worm there that may eat away the vitals of success. We fear, even while we burn with shame; we doubt the future, because what can the *People* think of measures which have for their guide, and leading object as well, to truckle at the footstool of Southern intolerance!

For our own part, the name of Richard M. Johnson, the People's candidate, still floats, and shall float, at the head of the Constitutionalist, a beacon to all who love to reward political virtue and noble achievements—while we trust to make this paper a terror to the craven dastards who dare to *contrive* political capital at the expense of the nation's honor.

Richard M. Johnson is the choice of the Democratic party in all the States where the Democratic ticket can succeed. If, then, he is not elected, neither can Martin Van Buren. Mark the assertion, fellow-citizens, and remember it well when the ides of November arrive!

It will strike the reflecting reader as one, not among the least remarkable, of the *anomalies* which characterize the political movements of the present day in this country, that so large and intelligent and highly respectable a meeting as that lately held in Charleston, composed of the friends of the present Administration, should charge with favoring abolitionism a party with which are identified such men as Preston, Legare, Pettigru, Thompson, Butler of So. Ca. Berrien, Dawson, King of Ga. Badger, Iredell, Owen, Williams of N. C. and Tyler, Leigh, Rives, Barbour of Va. with thousands of others of the same interests and principles, in the Southern States. We shall give the evidence on both sides next week to enable the reader to judge for himself.—*Cherow Guz.*

Rate of wages in hard money countries.—Doctor Olin the eminent Methodist preacher, of Virginia, now travelling in the old world, in a letter published in the Christian Advocate of 1st May, dated at Cairo, says, the pay (per day) of an ordinary laborer is five cents. A boatmen gets seven or eight, always furnishing himself with food.

FROM THE NATCHEZ COURIER, MAY 9.

HORRIBLE STORM!—NATCHEZ IN RUINS!

Our devoted city is in ruins, and we have not a heart of stone, to detail, while the dead remain unburied and the wounded groan for help. Yesterday, at one o'clock, while all was peace, and most of our population were at the dining table, a storm burst upon our city and raged for half an hour with most destructive and dreadful power. We look around and see Natchez—yesterday lovely and cheerful Natchez—in ruins, and hundreds of our citizens without a shelter or a pillow. Genius cannot imagine, poetry itself cannot fill up a picture that would match the ruin and distress that every where meets the eye.

"Under the Hill" presents a scene of desolation and ruin which sickens the heart and beggars description—*all, all is swept away, and beneath the ruins still lay crushed the bodies of many strangers.* It would fill volumes to depict the many escapes and heart-rending scenes; one of the most interesting was the rescue of Mrs. Alexander from the ruins of the Steamboat Hotel; she was found greatly injured, with two children in her arms, *and they both dead!*

The destruction of flat boats is immense; *at least sixty* were tossed for a moment on a raging river, and *then sunk, drowning most of their crews!* The best informed produce dealers estimate the number of lives *lost by the sinking of flat boats at two hundred.*

No calculation can be made of the amount of money and produce swallowed up by the river. The steamboat Hinds, *with most of her crew*, went to the bottom, and the Prairie, from St. Louis, was so much wrecked as to be unfit for use. The steamer St. Lawrence, at the upper cotton press, is a total wreck.

There is no telling how wide-spread has been the ruin. Reports have come in from plantations twenty miles distant in Louisiana, and the rage of the tempest was terrible. *Hundreds of negroes killed, dwellings swept like chaff from their foundations,* the forest uprooted, and the crops beaten down and destroyed. Never, never, never was there such desolation and ruin.

We cannot even attempt a description of the mangled condition of Natchez. Hundreds of houses, yesterday on firm foundations, and the abode of comfort and beauty, now choke up our streets with mingled materials, in a state of utter destruction.

We can do nothing to-day but bury the dead and bind up the wounds of those yet struggling for life. A list of the dead and wounded will be given as soon as we can procure it complete.

The court-house at Vidalia, Parish Concordia, is low with the earth, and the jail next to it badly shattered. It is painful to report *the death of Judge* Keeton, who was dug from the ruins of the court-house horribly mangled; he was the only person in the building at the time.

The estimate of a little more than a million and a quarter of dollars, for the damages done to the buildings merely, may be nearly correct, for the compact part of the city; but to cover the loss of merchandize, provisions, goods of various kinds, and furniture destroyed, there should, in the opinion of some of our practical and clear headed men, be at least four millions more added—making the entire loss of property, in the city of Natchez, more than FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The Natchez Theatre is a pile of shapeless ruins, beyond recovery. The entire square, surrounded by the walls, and partly covered by the pile of the Rail Road depot, late one of the largest and noblest edifices of the kind, in any city in the Union, is covered with the wreck of the tower walls, and roofs. From this immense mass of rubbish, several wounded persons and dead bodies have been dug, and the work of removing the huge pile of brick and timber, has been but just commenced.

The Planter's Hotel, formerly called "Our House," situated on the brow of the bluff, was blown down the precipice. Many men were known to have been in the house at the time; and it has become painfully evident to the senses that the rapid decomposition of flesh is going on under the timbers of that house.

Eleven dead bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Steam Boat Hotel, which have all been removed by the gangs of slaves of Colonel Surget, Mr. Crosgrove, and others, generously sent in by these wealthy planters.

Of the number and names of the dead we cannot now speak with certainty.

Great apprehensions are felt in New Orleans about the high water in the Mississippi, and from all accounts, it is not at its highest. The Red River, Arkansas and Upper Mississippi, are still rising, as well as other tributaries. Crevasses are daily making in the banks of the river, and planters on the coast may suffer greatly in the event of an overflow.

ACCIDENT TO EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS.

Mr. Adams, the distinguished Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, sustained an injury by accident on Monday afternoon, which at first excited serious apprehension for its consequences. During the afternoon sitting of the House, in moving from one part of the House to the other, one of his feet caught in the straw matting on the floor, and caused him to fall with such violence as to dislocate his right shoulder. After being conveyed to his residence, however, the shoulder was restored to its socket, and, regardless of what most men would consider a very sufficient reason for remaining at home, this faithful Representative, with his bandaged shoulder and disabled right arm, was again at his post in the House of Representatives at the usual hour of meeting yesterday.

[Mr. Adams is six years older than Gen. Harrison, and yet the Tories pretend that the General is in his dotage, and that no man of his age is fit for the office of President.]

APALACHICOLA, MAY 10.

MORE MURDERS BY THE INDIANS!—*Three Families.*

By the steamer Hyperion, Capt. Churchill, which arrived last evening, we have received the melancholy intelligence of the murder of Three more Families by the Indians, since that of Mr. McLane, noticed in yesterday's paper. The name, however, of but one, has been ascertained by us, that of Mr Lamb, about eight miles from Blountstown, and within a few miles of a military post. They attacked his house on Friday evening, shot him while endeavoring to escape. There was in the house, at the time of the attack, several other persons, two of whom were severely wounded. After they had killed and driven from their homes, the family, they pillaged the house, and set on fire the dwelling together with several out houses.

The other families that were attacked, lived in the neighborhood, several of whom were killed, but we have not been able to learn their names.

THE GREAT ARCTIC PROBLEM SOLVED.

The long mooted geographical problem of a Northwestern Passage to the Pacific Ocean from the Atlantic is at length solved—there *is* such a passage. The honor of this discovery belongs to Messrs. Dease & Simpson, of the Hudson's Bay Company. They have ascertained that Boothia is an island, and that it is separated from the main land by a strait from 3 to 10 miles wide, which connects the Gulf of Boothia (partially explored by the Fury and Heela) with the Arctic Ocean in about latitude 68 33, and longitude 98 19. The entire passage from the mouth of Coppermine river to the Atlantic, extending near 50 degrees of longitude) lies to the southward of latitude 69.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Another Surrender.—The New York papers mention the surrender of Newcombe, the absconding Teller of the Manhattan Bank. He voluntarily surrendered, gave bail in $10,000, and was discharged.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: Sir—I accidentally glanced my eye on a communication from a correspondent of Moore county, in the Carolinian of the 2d instant, dated April 28. It appears that this gentleman, (who had not the audacity to put his name to his communication) would make the impression on the mind of the public, or at least on those who read the Carolinian, that General Harrison would almost be forgotten in Moore at the approaching contest. But, sir, if persons abroad should believe this to be a fact, we can say for their satisfaction and encouragement, that it is an erroneous idea—we say abroad, because we are sure such an impression cannot be made on the mind of our Moore county citizens. The gentleman says nineteen twentieths of the people of Moore are Farmers, and consequently Democrats in principle. We concur with the gentleman in saying nineteen twentieths are Farmers, but if he does not find himself wofully mistaken in saying that they are all Democrats, in November we will agree to treat to a barrel of hard cider. It is well known there has been a decided majority of Van Burenites in this county, but it should be recollected at the same time, that they were brought nearly to a tie at the last election, and I am sure there has been a change in favor of the Whigs since then. We do not speak from hearsay, but from our own observation. I am confident that a decided majority of my neighbors will support Harrison warmly, and especially those whose hands wear the marks of the plow. If there is any thing in signs, we might venture to say the crisis is not far distant when we shall be free from the tyrannical and high-handed measures which has been practiced by the present Administration.—When Gen. Jackson filled the Presidential chair, cotton rose to seventeen and eighteen dollars, and other produce in proportion. The people then cried out, General Jackson! General Jackson!! and huzza for Jackson!!!—he is the man who causes cotton to be $17 and $18, and makes money plenty. But now, these very same self-styled Democrats will have the audacity to say Van Buren is not to blame for the present deplorable condition of our country. We believe it to be the indispensable duty of every free and independent man, to use his utmost influence to restore our country to its former position; and be assured that the free men of Moore will not be backward in doing their part.

A FARMER.

Moore county, May 10, 1840.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE: *Dear Sir*—This week has been our County Court week: I have never witnessed so much zeal displayed in political matters at a May Court. Both parties have organized their tickets; their champions have put on their armour and commenced the battle. The Whigs have Rich'd C. Puryear, Senate; N. Boyden, C. Franklin and H. P. Poindexter, Commons. The Locos have Wm. P. Dobson, Senate; P. B. Robins, T. C. Houser and D. Talifero, Commons. If there is any thing in the signs of the times, the Whigs will assuredly carry the County. Dobson, in a speech on Wednesday evening, attempted to revive the old Jackson hobby;—yes, they must rally to carry out the principles of their venerated Chief, *old Andrew Jackson;*—but it was no go. He then attempted to stimulate their pride in regard to the late Treasurer of the State, D. W. Courts, who, he said, was elected a Van Buren man, and had made the best Treasurer the State ever had,—(had he have said as good, probably he would have been correct;)—he was of the true faith, he had not disgraced old Surry, he was his personal and political friend. Yes, forsooth, inasmuch as they had found one honest man in their ranks, and he an office-holder, (one who had not Swartwouted,) it was a good and sufficient cause of gratification and exceeding great joy, and the people should swallow all the chaff for this one grain of wheat. No doubt the people have great cause of gratulation in Mr. Courts. So exceedingly rare a case as an honest office-holder,—verily, it should be sounded from hill-top to hill-top, that echo might take it up, and respond *an office-holder not a defaulter.* Mr. Courts might almost exclaim with the renowned Humbugger, of Expunging memory, "solitary and alone."

Dobson is certainly one of the most consummate demagogues in the State; but he has got his hands full. Puryear meets him at every point, strips and tears to tint his miserable sophisms, exposes the tricks of the party, and gives the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; in short, he speaks from the "Card," asserting nothing but what he is able and ready to prove, and will cause his jesuitical opponent to remember the canvass of the coming Summer with shame and sorrow. There is no sort of comparison between the two sets of candidates for the Commons, for, excepting Mr. Houser, they know nothing of the politics of the day, and cannot defend a single position by argument. Of the Whig Ticket, Boyden you know. He is powerful in argument, a man who is never at a loss on any subject, either legal or political, a fearless champion of the rights of the people, an uncompromising enemy of tyranny, corruption and usurpation. He has taken at the start strong ground, and will maintain it. Mr. Poindexter has been favorably known for many years as a man of sterling integrity, very respectable talents, and a pleasing stump speaker. Several years a member from the County in the Legislature. Of Mr. Franklin, it is only necessary to say that he is the *worthy son* of the lamented and honored Meshack Franklin. With such a ticket and such a cause, can you doubt our success? God speed the good work.

CANDOUR.

Hamptonville, Surry county, May 15, 1840.

Mr. Calhoun's Position.—Mr. Calhoun would confer a great obligation upon the public in this part of the country, by defining his present position. According to our best recollection, this distinguished gentleman's position has not been defined in two months; yes, two whole months. During that time elections have been held in Connecticut, in Rhode Island, in Virginia, and one little premonitory election in Pennsylvania.

In addition to all this, the Loco Foco National Convention has assembled and adjourned—has nominated a President, but no Vice President.

In a recent debate too, Mr. Calhoun has admitted that the expenses of the Government under the present administration were extravagant. Your position, Mr. Calhoun; your present position, pray define.

New York Express.

THEIR OPINIONS—MARK THEM.

General Harrison in his letter to Thomas Sloo, of New Orleans, says:

"I do not believe that Congress can abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the States of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the District."

Mr. Van Buren in his letter to the Northampton Committee, says:

"I would not, from the lights now before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing that Congress does not possess the power of interfering with our abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia."

Which could the South rely upon with the greatest confidence in the hour of danger, if such an hour were to arise? Here is the matter, and here are their opinions in a nut-shell. There needs no argument for their elucidation—no comment for their understanding. Let slave-holders think upon them.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

A PAIR OF TEXTS FOR 'STRICT CONSTRUCTIONISTS.'—'The Executive is a component part of the Legislative power.—*Mr. Van Buren's Message, December* 2, 1840.

'ALL LEGISLATIVE POWERS herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall CONSIST of a Senate and House of Representatives.'—*Constitution of the United States, Article* 1, *Section* 1.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

"ANSON COUNTY, N. C., May 18, 1840.

"The cause of Harrison and Tyler is gaining ground even in this scarce county of Vans. Really it would seem that the rage is contagious—almost daily we hear of new votaries to the cause of reform. "Hard Cider" no doubt will prove an active and efficient purgative in removing the dregs of Locofocoism which now remain in this part of the country."

VIRGINIA.

The Van Buren paper at Clarksburg, Va., says, "Strange it is, yet we *almost daily* see some changes of our political friends, which appear to be actuated more from sinister motives than any political consideration."

"Sinister motives," quotha? This is an admission that your political friends have discovered that Harrison is the stronger candidate.

The Morgantown Republican, Monongalia County, Va., has renounced Van Buren, and come out for Harrison.

TENNESSEE.

The Pulaski Republican, heretofore a hot Van Buren paper, has come over, and now goes for Harrison and Tyler.

MISSOURI.

At St. Louis, on the 5th instant, there was the greatest gathering of the People ever known in that country, from all parts of the State as well as the city and county of St. Louis, to manifest their preference for Gen. Harrison in the canvass for the Presidency. There was a procession, music, public addresses, an abundant collation, the occasion being graced also by the presence of many ladies. The number of persons present was computed at eight thousand.

Amos Kendall has issued a Circular, calling upon the Democracy to subscribe for the Extra Globe; and begs them, if they can't raise a dollar to pay for it, that two or more should club together and take one. This is sturdy begging. The Madisonian says that 20,000 copies of the Circular have been issued. If he gets only one subscriber for each Circular, Amos will not have made a bad bargain by resigning.

The two Senators and three Representatives from Alabama have also issued a Circular, calling upon their followers in that State, to organize for the campaign; to call meetings, appoint Committees, raise money, write letters, circulate Speeches, Circulars, and pamphlets, and to inform them of the names of persons of both parties, to whom *they* can forward such documents! They promise faithfully to apply any money sent to them, as well as to pay out their own liberally. Are the party alarmed about Alabama? They have reason to be.

But is there such a Committee at Washington for every State! And is it hoped thus to raise out of the office holders and office hunters a great corruptive fund, to purchase the re-election of Van Buren?

A subscription paper has been presented to each of the Clerks in the General Post Office Department drawing a salary of a certain amount; and they have been requested to put down their names for six copies of the Extra Globe at five dollars! Every body is aware that although this modest application is quietly made as a request, it will operate as a mandate, to be disobeyed at the peril of dismissal from office. The same system will be pursued towards all the officers and agents of Government throughout the land. A general tax is to be levied to increase the resources of the paper, and pay for the services of an ex-member of the Cabinet.—*Madisonian.*

A Virginia Van Buren paper imputes the success of the Whigs of that state at the late election to the publication of the Life of Harrison. Very probable. The life of that good man is the best argument in his favor, and we have no doubt that wherever it is known it will secure to him a majority at the fall election.

Political Ship News.—The following is from the marine report of the New Orleans Bee of the 1st instant. It is worth something for its novelty, as well as for the information which it gives of the progress of the good cause among the hardy boatmen of the West: "Steamboat North Star, (from Cincinnati,) passed 180 flat boats and 21 rafts with Tippecanoe signals hoisted, and 2 flats and 1 raft for Kinderhook."

How is This?—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Evening Post says:

"Mr. Van Buren is daily suffering at the hands of a body of unprincipled scapegraces, who are in an incendiary manner daily engaged in cutting his throat, whilst they profess for him the warmest friendship, and avow that they would do aught to protect and advance his interest."

The case of Gen. Gaines and wife against the executors of Daniel Clarke, which we mentioned a few days since as having been decided in favor of Gen. Gaines, involves property to the amount of many millions of dollars. The property acquired by this decision belonged to Gen. Gaines's lady who was formerly the wife of a Mr. Whitney. The narrative of this lady has all the elements of a romance—a mysterious marriage—separation—a lost will—a cruel guardian—a cast off orphan brought up by strangers in ignorance of her claim—and a supposed discovery, by which the heroine is made the richest woman in America.

Whenever you hear a fellow—for a *man* will not say so—assert that "Harrison is a coward," or "Harrison is a granny," write that fellow down an ass and poltroon, who has not the courage to defend himself, his family, or his country, from even the frolicsome aggressions of a truant school boy.

Newbern Spectator.

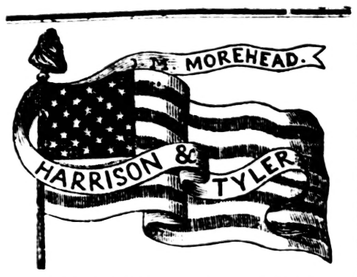
Sub-Treasury Whigs.—The Cincinnati Gazette says: We have a few of these personages in this city, among our personal friends, and we believe that the following paragraph from the Louisville Journal describes their case exactly:

"I am in favor of the sub-treasury," said a worthy old gentleman of this city the other day, "but I shall vote for General Harrison. I go for the sub-treasury, *but I want an honest man to superintend it.*"

The Gallon Law.—An old fellow in Rankin county lately made the following argument against the law. "I'm agin it, because suppose a man's got two dollars and he wants some sugar and coffee for his wife and children. Now he can't buy less than a gallon of whiskey, and that costs two dollars.—Well, what's his wife and children to do for sugar and coffee!"

We look on this as conclusive.

Vicksburg Whig.



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

DAILY MAIL TO WARSAW.—The travelling public will be glad to find that Messrs. Baker and Blocker's Line of Stages is to run daily after the 1st. of next month. See Adv't.

HON. WADDY THOMPSON'S LETTER.—On our first page will be found this able vindication of Gen. Harrison, by one who was himself opposed to him, until a full examination into his character and services showed how worthy he was of the confidence and gratitude of the American people. The letter embraces a full report of Gen. Harrison's Vincennes and Cheviot speeches, so far as they related to slavery. These we have heretofore published, but again insert, because garbled extracts from them, form standing dishes in the Tory papers.

THE STANDING ARMY.—We intend to publish in our next, Mr. Poinsett's plan for raising a militia Standing Army of 200 000 men, with the President's recommendation of that plan. The people shall see, again and again, the oppression intended to be fastened on them by the party which professes such an ardent love for them. They shall see, that Mr. Van Buren intends to require *every man* in the U. States, (except the office-holders and a few others,) between the ages of 20 and 45, to go to the expense of furnishing himself with a musket, or rifle, knapsack, bayonet and belt, cartridge box, &c. the whole of which will cost him probably not less than $15. That he shall be subject to be *marched off to a distant State to be drilled;* and that if he does not go when call'd out, he shall be fined, from $5 to $30, *whether sick or well*—no excuse is to be received. If he does not pay the fine and costs, HE IS TO BE THROWN INTO JAIL, UNTIL THE FINE SHALL BE PAID—that is, if he happens to be a non-commissioned officer or private. OFFICERS ARE NOT TO BE IMPRISONED. Imprisonment is only intended for the COMMON PEOPLE—the non-commissioned officers and privates.

A more anti-republican scheme never was devised. Recollect that it is the work of the present Secretary of War, and that Mr. Van Buren himself has said that he "cannot too strongly recommend it to the consideration of Congress."

CANDIDATES.—In Craven County, the old Whig members, Messrs. Samuel S. Biddle, for the Senate, and Samuel Hyman and W. B. Wadsworth for the Commons, have been nominated for re-election by a great meeting at Newbern. The Spectator considers their election as certain.

Pitt.—Alfred Moye, for Senate; John L. Foreman and Wm. Clarke for Commons.

Moore.—Duncan Murchison, Whig, and Daniel McNeill, Tory.

Moore and Montgomery.—For Senate, Dr. J. Montgomery, Whig, and E. McCallum, Tory.

Sampson.—For Senate, Wm. Ashford, Whig, and Dickson Sloan, Tory. For Commons, Timothy Underwood and Arch'd Monk, Whigs; and Isaac W. Lane and Jos. Herring, Tories.

Chatham.—For Senate, Wm. Albright, Whig, and Aaron Emmerson, Tory; for Commons, Isaac Clegg, J. S. Guthrie, and S. McClennahan, Whigs, John Hanks, Thos. Ragland and Thomas Rodgers, Tories.

Richmond and Richmond.—For Senate, Gen. Alfred Dockery, Whig.

We have been amused at the Carolinian's glorification over the "signs" in Moore, Sampson, Robeson, Chatham and Davidson counties. In Moore, the popularity of McNeill increasing. His election certain! In Sampson, spirited meeting; hearty applause; triumph certain! In Robeson, meeting next week; (more hearty applause, we suppose;) flattering communication; Democrats sure of a triumph; not a doubt of it! Old Chatham erect; glorious meeting; full ticket; Cotton will be the Elector; will beat Rencher in Chatham! In Davidson, majority sure for Saunders and Van Buren! &c. &c.

This looks bright—on paper. The only drawback is that it will look *blue*—in August.

But the essence of the whole is contained in the following closing prediction:—

"Mark it! (says the Carolinian,) Gen. Saunders will get at least 1500 above Dudley's vote in the Salisbury District—and 750 in this District."

Now Dudley had 5191 votes in the Salisbury District, with only 409 votes against him, in 1838. To verify the Carolinian's prediction, Saunders must get 6991 votes in that District, and Morehead will get, unless the population has increased, 991 *less than more*. This is tall bragging.

It is not quite so bad for us in this District, where Dudley had 4023, and Branch 1576. According to the Carolinian, it will be this year, Saunders 4773, and Morehead 826! Huzza for Humbug!

The 24th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held in Salisbury, from the 13th to the 18th inst. We learn that the attendance of Delegates was not so full as usual, owing to the remote place of meeting. The Bishop presided. The Rev. J. Singeltary was elected Secretary, and J. W. Wright Esq. Treasurer.

The Reports from the Parishes, as far as received, were more than usually satisfactory.

The next Convention will be held at Wilmington, on the first Wednesday in May, 1841.

Standing Committee.—Rev. Messrs. Green, Buxton, and Dr. Freeman; and Messrs. Charles Manly and Edmund B. Freeman.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the sale of the real estate of the Episcopal School.

In the last Carolinian, we find a note signed Daniel Shaw, addressed to Solomon B. Council, Esq., Chairman of the late Whig meeting, in which Mr. Shaw says, "I see you have placed my name on a committee of 100." Mr. Shaw, or the individual who uses his name, must have that rare faculty of "seeing what is not to be seen." His name is not on the committee of 100, and he would do well therefore, to wait till he is asked, before he says, he "cannot act with the committee."

THE TORY TICKET.—There are signs of a movement among the Tories towards the nomination of a North Carolina candidate for the Vice Presidency. When the party shall have fully fixed on their man, we must hunt up some of their denunciations of the Whigs for running candidates in 1836, who, they said, would not be elected because of the number of Whig candidates in the field. They were full of virtuous indignation against the Whigs for running the risk of throwing the election of President into the House. But now, the most they themselves can hope for, as confessed by Mr. Forsyth, is to throw the election of Vice President into the Senate, that Aristocratic body, as the party delighted to call it, so long as it had a majority opposed to the tyranny and usurpations of the Administration. Surely there never was, under the sun, a party which so often violated its own pretended principles.

The following is one of the signs which lead us to believe, that, in the hope of procuring a few votes for Van Buren in North Carolina, the party has it in contemplation to run a North Carolinian.

FROM THE STANDARD.

State Convention.—We believe it is contemplated by the Central Committee to invite their fellow-citizens of the Democratic Republican party to assemble in Convention, in the early part of July, to consider the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

In addition to this, the Tory papers have hauled down the name of Polk, which they had connected with that of Van Buren. The people cannot fail to see into such a trap to catch gulls. They are not such simpletons as to throw away their votes upon a man who will stand no earthly chance of getting a vote beyond the limits of the State. Nor will they countenance an attempt, openly avowed, to take from the people the choice of a Vice President, and to give it to the Senate.

FEDERALISM.—The dying effort of the Tories seems to be, to identify the Whig party with the old federal party. To effect this, the columns of their papers groan, week after week, with misrepresentations, garbled extracts, and manufactured speeches. The last North Carolinian having chosen to impute to the Observer, some of these federal or monarchical doctrines, as avowed in what purports to be a speech of Alexander Hamilton, it is our duty to declare, that the Carolinian *well knows* that we have never advocated any such doctrines; and we cannot be charged with entertaining such without a violation of every principle of truth and justice.

But where does the Carolinian find such a speech of Alexander Hamilton? It professes to be a speech delivered in the debate on the adoption of the Constitution of the U. S. Now it is well known, that that Convention *sat with closed doors*, and that consequently no account of the debates was published at the time. Since the death of Gen. Hamilton, which took place in 1804, several versions of those debates have been published, from the notes, or memory, of members of that body. Gen. Hamilton, therefore, who, even during his life time, was the subject of gross misrepresentation, probably never had an opportunity of affirming or denying the language imputed to him. *His whole life contradicts it.* In 1774, at the age of 17, Alexander Hamilton wielded one of those pens which boldly and ably asserted the violated rights of the American colonies. In 1775, when hostilities broke out, he entered the American army. He now became one of Gen. Washington's family, as his aid and confidential friend. He maintained that most honorable, difficult, and dangerous relation, till the close of the war; was a participant in all of Washington's glorious achievements, including that final one, the seige of York and capture of Cornwallis. He was a member of the Convention which framed the National Constitution, and though he is represented by the Carolinian as advocating monarchical institutions, he was the principal author of the Federalist, a series of essays, *the object of which was to secure the ratification of the Constitution as it was adopted!* It was his great influence and prodigious talents, exerted in the New York State Convention, that induced that body to ratify the Constitution, and come into the Union. He was for six years a member of President Washington's first Cabinet. And when, after Washington's retirement to private life, he was again called on to take the command of the army, as Lieut. Gen. in 1798, to repel the aggressions of France, he selected Alexander Hamilton as his second in command. On the death of Washington, Hamilton succeeded him as commander in chief! Finally, he met his death at the hands of the traitor Aaron Burr.

Such is a brief enumeration of the services of Alexander Hamilton, one of the purest men and most devoted patriots whom this country has ever sheltered. It suits the purposes of the present Tory party, as doubtless it did of the Tory party of the revolution, to represent him in an odious light before the country. The public cannot fail to draw a parallel between his services and those of his revilers, especially when those revilers cherish and sustain in their ranks a man (C. J. Ingersoll,) who, even in these latter days, declared that if he had lived in the time of the revolution, he would have been a Tory!" Ingersoll, in the estimation of the Tory party, is worthy of all praise; whilst Hamilton, who greatly aided to achieve our liberties, and then to perpetuate them by procuring the adoption of the Constitution, is denounced as unworthy of respect! To have enjoyed the confidence of Washington, one might well be content to receive the abuse of the Tories.

We are no Federalist, and never have been, but that is no reason why we should revile those who were, but who at the same time, were patriots and statesmen, periling their lives and fortunes in defence of the liberties of their country. The old Federal party, as is well known, was long ago dissolved; and it is perfectly notorious, that its members now belong to both the present parties. If there be any party, Federal in its principles and practices, now in this country, it is unquestionably the Administration party, which is laboring with all its might to strengthen the power of the President. It is full of professions of democracy, but its acts have so strong a Federal tendency, that the President has even dared to represent himself as forming "a component part of the Legislature," contrary to the express provisions of the Constitution, which declare, that "ALL Legislative powers shall be vested in Congress."—With a participation in the legislation of Congress; with a veto on its acts; with entire control of the Treasury; and command in chief of the army and navy,—we could not well have a stronger government. The Queen of England is not stronger.

☞ The Carolinian charges us with striking an "unmanly blow." We are at a loss to know what it is that is so regarded. We have meant nothing towards that paper that was not perfectly fair and manly. We stand ready, at all times cheerfully to right any wrong we may have done it or others. We may have dealt the Carolinian some *hard* blows, but have they been unprovoked, or unreturned? We desired peace, but the Carolinian would not have peace; and we long since determined, that with war on one side there should not be peace on the other. But what kind of blows has the Carolinian dealt us? Can it find none but manly blows by turning over its files, even within a few weeks past?

The Globe of Wednesday last has a long article charging Gen. Harrison with cursing and swearing in the streets of Cincinnati; with buying $4 brandy, and getting drunk thereon; with making his escape from the cage in which he is confined, &c., not forgetting to make him swear that he was an Abolitionist, in favor of selling white men, &c. &c. It is a precious piece; and if there is one man in the Van Buren ranks in whom a sense of truth and decency prevails over party feeling, he will be disgusted with it.

A FAT OFFICE.—It appears, from Document No. 141, of the present session of Congress, that the fees of Benjamin F. Butler, U. S. District Attorney at New York, for the year 1839, were $28,009 07!! Liberal "spoils."

THE TARIFF.—It is not easy to resist a smile at some of the Editorials of the Carolinian. For instance, its lucubrations on the Tariff, last week. It advises every man to study this Tariff on Sundays, and at night, "*as he would his Bible;*" and thinks that this pleasant Sunday reading will induce every honest farmer to "vote against the man that is in favor of this Tariff." It is very possible it might, if the reader had no other source of information than the Carolinian. But after he had in this way abolished the Tariff, he would just begin to find out that it was necessary to devise some other means of paying the expenses of government; unless he should happen to be a convert to the new doctrine that government is "not worth the trouble and expense that it costs."

The Carolinian says, that "Henry Clay is the father of this High Tariff System." Now the Carolinian may not know, but it is nevertheless the fact, that this Tariff System existed in this country when Mr. Clay was a school boy; and moreover, that Mr. Van Buren *did*, and Mr. Clay *did not*, vote for the highest Tariff law ever passed by Congress!! The Carolinian also says that to Mr. Calhoun is due the credit of reducing that high Tariff; forgetting that *Mr. Clay himself was the author of the act to reduce that Tariff!* But how did Mr. Calhoun cause the reduction? Why, says the Carolinian, by Nullification! It is something new under the sun to hear a thorough paced Jackson Van Burenite lauding Nullification, against which Gen. Jackson arrayed all the thunders of his indignation, and in which his whole party, including, we doubt not, the Editor of the Carolinian, most heartily joined.

One of the Carolinian's positions is, that few know any thing at all, or at least very little, about this Tariff. This position is established, so far as the Carolinian itself is concerned, most indubitably, by its assertion, that every thing which comes from any foreign nation, is taxed by the Tariff. There are many, many articles imported from foreign countries, which are expressly exempted from taxation.

If, however, the Carolinian knows but little on this subject, it knows a great deal on others. For instance, it says that Mr. Clay wants to be President after Harrison's term of four years; that Harrison wants to make a National Bank out of Nick Biddle and his Bank, and that he will "surely" do so should he be elected; that Mr. Clay has "no politics" but the Tariff; and that the Whigs don't believe in the changes against Van Buren. We hope you may live to learn that you are a false prophet, Mr. Carolinian.

The Carolinian might furnish useful information to some of its readers, if, in its next homily for Sunday's reading, it will state to them, that this Tariff so much complained of, has existed, to a greater or less extent, since the foundation of the government; that it exists in all civilized countries; that it is universally regarded as the least objectionable mode of raising Taxes for the support of government. That it is only when *too high* a Tariff is laid, or one involving the principle of Protection, (that is, duties laid upon goods *consumed* in one section, to benefit goods *manufactured* in another,) that a Tariff is either unjust or unequal. That Mr. Van Buren *did*, and Mr. Clay *did not*, vote for the highest Tariff (1828) ever laid in this country, and the one which carried this Protective principle furthest. That Mr. Calhoun himself was once a most strenuous advocate for this Protective System; and that every President we have ever had, and almost every prominent man, up to 1816, either voted for or recommended it. The people of the Southern States have no objection to a reasonable and proper Tariff,—to a "judicious Tariff," as Gen. Jackson said. What they did object to, and with great reason, was the *extent* to which Mr. Van Buren carried the Tariff, laying enormous duties, not for the sake of revenue, but to enable himself to realise a bounty on his sheep, and his constituents of the Northern States a bounty on their manufactures, at the expense of the South, which was thereby obliged to consume these manufactures, instead of those made in other countries which they could have purchased cheaper.

We wonder that the Carolinian could not find a more reputable motive for Col. Waddill's addressing his letter of inquiry through Mr. Deberry, than the really contemptible one of a desire to save fifty cents of postage—for that is all it would have cost for a letter to Cincinnati and back. We know Col. Waddill well, and we know that he is incapable of so small a thought. His object probably was, to secure an answer; for so many frauds have been attempted, by letters professing to come from *friends*, that Col. Waddill doubtless thought it necessary, as he was a stranger to J. C. Wright, to have his letter forwarded through one who was known to that gentleman.

The Tories of Salisbury, at the late meeting gotten up for the benefit of Mr. Fisher, resolved, that the hard times "are not occasioned by any acts or measures of the government, but are the consequences of the wretched Bank paper system, which, in this country and England, has fixed itself on the people, and threatens to ruin their prosperity and liberties."

This is the usual slang of the demagogues. The Banks, they say, are the greatest curse ever inflicted on the people. But ask one of them if he wishes to abolish Banks, and forthwith he affects to be shocked at the idea. He only wants to reform them. Ask him in what particular he would begin his reform, and he is dumb at once, or can only repeat, that they must be reformed. He would not kill the monster, not he, he would only cut off its head. Fortunately for the prosperity of the country, the people are beginning to discover, that we cannot do without banks; that without them there would not be money enough left to pay taxes; that the wages of labor, property and produce would fall to nothing. If these Salisbury politicians really believe that the banks have caused the hard times, we wish they had taken the trouble to answer a question we have several times propounded to their Editors, without one of them venturing to answer it, viz: Why is it that those Banks which are under the control of their own party, do no lend out their money freely, and thus counteract the hard times said to be produced by Banks?

The same Salisbury meeting denounced Mr. Poinsett's Standing Army Bill, recommended though it was by Mr. Van Buren himself. The Standard, and Richmond Enquirer, also, unite in this condemnation. We understand that the Tory candidate for Senator in the District of Moore and Montgomery, defended and advocated that scheme in a speech at Carthage last week. Let this be remembered. No backing out.

If the Salisbury meeting had procured the Editor of the Extra Globe to write their resolutions, they could scarcely have collected together a longer array of false statements in regard to General Harrison's character and opinions, and a more infamous libel on the Whig party. Their assertions have been a thousand times refuted, only to be a thousand times repeated. It is a matter of astonishment that *gentlemen* could condescend to endorse those wretched slanders. And it is not less surprising, that members of respectable professions,—'Lawyers, Doctors, Storekeepers,'—should unite in denouncing their own brethren for daring to participate in the Harrisburg Convention. There were no less than six Lawyers, besides Doctors and Storekeepers, in the Salisbury meeting, and they sneer at the Harrisburg Convention as composed of Lawyers, Doctors, Storekeepers, &c., and assert that "no Republicans, no FARMERS, no MECHANICS, were there." When they made this sweeping declaration, they well knew, that of the North Carolina Delegation alone to that Convention, not less than four were *nothing but* Farmers, viz: Gov. Owen, Thos. A. Allison, James Mebane, Frederick J. Hill. Mr. Kelly, the Delegate from this District, is a Farmer, as well as a Lawyer.

Now a witness who has *knowingly* violated the truth in one particular, is unworthy of credit in any.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, the bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy is still under debate, and the substitute of Mr. Wall, to extend the provisions of the bill to Banks, is still undecided. Mr. Smith, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Webster have ably advocated the original bill; Mr. Strange spoke rather in opposition to the whole bill; but in favor of including banks if any one. Mr. Norvell in favor of the substitute.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Randolph presented a petition from citizens of New Jersey, praying for the distribution of the nett proceeds of the public lands among the States; and he moved its reference to the committee on Public Lands, with instructions to report a bill in accordance therewith. Mr. Petrikin moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was carried, 89 to 61. Not a single Whig, we believe, voted for laying this important subject on the table. Of the N. Carolina Delegation, Messrs. Fisher, Hawkins, Hill, McKay and Shepard, voted for laying on the table; and Messrs. Deberry, Montgomery, Rayner, Stanly and Williams, against it.

The House has at length taken up the Sub-Treasury Bill. Mr. Cushing moved to strike out the enacting clause, and delivered an able speech in support of his motion. The bill will doubtless pass; and its passage will doubtless aid the Whigs in extinguishing its authors.

The bill "to secure the freedom of elections, and to provide for the faithful administration of the Executive patronage," has been rejected by the Administration party, (as might very naturally have been expected from its title,) 108 to 53. Of the N. C. Delegation, Messrs. Conner, Hawkins, McKay, Montgomery and Shepard, voted for rejection; and Messrs. Deberry, Stanly, and Williams, against it.

A great number of private bills passed the House on Friday last.

The Hon. Richard Biddle, member from Pennsylvania, has, on account of ill-health, resigned his seat, to take effect at the end of the present session.

Jabez W. Huntingdon (Whig) has been elected Senator in Congress from Connecticut, in place of Judge Betts, deceased.

The *Hon. Dr.* Montgomery (he receives both these titles by courtesy,) has inflicted a long speech on the House, and bored the readers of the Globe with it, and proposes to print it in pamphlet, for the more general dissemination of his seeming truths, but actual falsehoods. His leading object seems to have been, to induce the people to believe, that in the last Congress the Whigs had a majority, and that the Whigs voted for the extravagant appropriations made by that Congress. Both these are palpable untruths. Any one who will turn to the newspapers of that day, will find that the Administration papers invariably claimed a majority, and the Whigs admitted the truth of the claim. It was only on a few points, that the Administration party could not command a majority. They elected their Speaker and Clerk; The Conservatives elected their Printer, (Allen,) chiefly because of the bad character of Blair; and the Sub-Treasury bill was defeated, because of its bad character. But are these to be taken as evidence that the Whigs had a majority in that Congress! Every one knows the reverse to be true.

In regard to the extravagant appropriations, the people generally are not aware of the course of business in the House, or they would at once detect the trickery of Dr. Montgomery. When an appropriation bill is reported by a committee, it is read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. In that Committee it is debated, and the several items scanned, amendments offered, to reduce or strike out appropriations. *The yeas and nays on these questions are never, as we believe, recorded on the journals.* The main battle on the bill is fought in this Committee of the Whole. After every effort is made to amend the bill, to reduce or strike out appropriations, and the bill is made what the majority determines it shall be, the Committee of the Whole reports the bill to the House, when the question is put, whether the *House* will concur in the amendments made by the *Committee*. The sense of the House having been already clearly expressed whilst in Committee, it would be a useless waste of time again to call for the yeas and nays, so that the bill, in the shape prescribed by the majority, is ordered to a third reading. On this question, the yeas and nays are always recorded, when the bill is of importance. This is the test question. If the bill is ordered to be read a third time, it is done, and the question then is, Shall the bill pass? Every one can see the folly of consuming nearly an hour by again calling the yeas and nays on this question, when the House had only a moment before decided that the bill should be read a third time. The opposition have done all they could to defeat the bill, or such parts of it as are objectionable. It is suffered to pass, therefore, without recording the vote on its final passage. Dr. Montgomery has artfully seized upon this fact, to represent, that every member who did not vote against the bill on its final passage, was in favor of its passage! This is the unworthy trick which he attempted to play off last Summer, to defeat the election of Mr. Deberry; and he is now endeavoring to humbug the people on a larger scale. He brings the same false charges against all the members from this State.

There is a case in point just at hand. At the present session, Mr. Deberry voted against ordering the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill to a third reading. That was a test question. Notwithstanding his hostility to the bill, a large majority decided in its favor. No vote was taken, therefore, on the next and final question, Shall the bill pass? And because Mr. Deberry had no opportunity of recording his vote on this question, he will next year be charged by Dr. Montgomery with voting in favor of the bill!

This shows how easy it is for an unprincipled demagogue, who has crept into Congress, and is presumed to be worthy of some credence, by virtue of the honorable station he fills, to gull the public, who are not familiar with the *modus operandi* of Congress proceedings.

PHILO WHITE, *once more.*—The Lincoln Whig Banner has procured Document No. 23, published by Congress, which shows that Philo White was appointed a Purser in the Navy on the 11th of May, 1830, and that he has held that office ever since, though in the mean time he was engaged in 1834 and 1835 editing the Raleigh Standard, and more recently, had leave of absence, which he devoted to writing for the Salisbury Carolinian, in aid of Fisher's efforts to convert that into a Tory District. We were always under the impression that Mr. White had resigned his Pursership before he became Editor of the Standard. If he did not, it was a gross outrage on the people of North Carolina to send a public officer to this State, to electioneer, whilst he was holding a very lucrative government office, said to be worth $3000 a year.

The Banner says, that it appears from the same Document, that White received, on the 23d of July, 1839, the enormous extra pay of $2879 02, "for labor in the Navy Yard at Pensacola, and Postage." Is it surprising that the Treasury is empty?

BRAG.—The New Hampshire Patriot has the highest brag yet. It claims the re-election of Van Buren by *a unanimous vote!!!* Can the Standard beat this?

THE PRESS.—The most vociferous advocates of Editorial propriety, courtesy, &c. are usually those who indulge most in personalities, and do most to lower the moral character of the Press, by shaking the public confidence in it as a vehicle of truth. Just as a thief, detected in the act, leads in the chase which ensues, and is loudest in his cries of "stop thief!"

Hosea J. Levis, the absconding Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, has been arrested in Paris, and the greater part of the stolen property recovered from him. Gen. Cass, the American Minister in France, was active in aiding the stockholders of the Bank in arresting him.

Why has the Administration never directed the same Gen. Cass to have Swartwout arrested! He has been living openly in Paris, but has never been molested. Is there not reason to suppose that the Administration did not dare to arrest him, lest he should tell tales?

Price has been arrested by the U. S. Marshal, since his return to New York, and has given bail in the sum of $82,000.

Aaron Vail, Chief Clerk in the State Department, has been appointed Charge de Affairs to Spain; so that Major Eaton, the present Minister, whose habits are said to be shockingly bad, is superceded.

Consistency.—Wm. H. Haywood, a *hypocratic* leader of some notoriety, has denied the allegation of a pert loco foco in the late Town caucus, "*that General Harrison* was not at the battle of the Thames;" by saying in a public speech at Wilmington that Harrison actually fought that battle in *his shirt tail.* Upon this subject of dress, history indeed is silent, but Jacob Drais, one of Harrison's soldiers in that battle, (at present in Lincoln county,) asserts that not only the pert loco foco, but also "*the shirt tail Orator,*" has been guilty of *romancing.* He states that old *Tip was in the thickest of the battle, with his regimentals on.* We mention this, as it is a matter of importance with all *truth loving* Hypocrats, merely to inform them that the *objection* raised by Mr. Haywood is entirely obviated, and they may vote for the General with perfect safety.—*Lincoln Banner.*

Daniel M. Barringer, Esq. of Cabarrus, will deliver the Annual Address before the Alumni and Graduating Class of North Carolina, on Wednesday, the 3d of June, being the day preceding the Annual Commencement.—*Raleigh Register.*

We are now enabled to inform our readers that John M. Niles, of Connecticut, has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Postmaster General of the United States, *vice* Amos Kendall, resigned.

We learn, further, that Churchill C. Cambreleng, of New York, has been nominated by the President of the United States to the Senate as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg.

National Intelligencer.

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

SIXTH CENSUS.

The duty of enumerating the inhabitants of the United States will be commenced by the Assistant Marshals in each county, on the 1st day of June next.

We have been requested to call the attention of the People to the vast number of novel inquiries which the Marshals are required to make of them—not only embracing the number of persons, and the sex of each, in every family, and their various ages; the number of deaf, dumb, blind, insane and idiots; the number who cannot read and write; and the number employed in mining, agriculture, manufactures, trade, learned professions, &c. &c.; but also the number of each one's horses and mules, cattle, sheep and swine; the value of their *poultry* of all kinds; the number of bushels of wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, corn and potatoes grown in the year 1839; and how many pounds of wool, hops and wax, tobacco, rice, cotton, cocoons, and sugar; how many tons of hay, hemp and flax they have raised; how many cords of wood they have sold; the value of the products of their dairies and orchards; how many gallons of wine they have made; the value of home-made or family goods; the number of retail dry goods, grocery or other stores in 1839, and the amount of capital invested in them; the value of manufactures of the various metals; of the bricks or lime made, and of tobacco manufactured in 1839; the number of tanneries, and how many sides of sole and upper leather were tanned in 1839; how many other manufactories of leather—such as saddles, boots, shoes, &c., and the value of the articles manufactured in the same period; the number of distilleries, and the quantity of spirits distilled; and so on, as to potteries, carriages, flour mills, grist and saw mills, oil mills, &c. &c., embracing every conceivable range of business, in its minutest subdivisions.

Whether the people *can* answer all these questions, many of which seem to us unimportant, (and many impertinent) we cannot say. We think it hardly possible, however.

Drunken Crows.—A South Carolina paper relates a curious incident, which tells well for the *moral character* of some of the parties concerned—in one point at least. A gentleman, on finding that his cornfields were beset by great numbers of crows, steeped a quantity of corn in alcohol, and threw it forth as a special "treat." The unsuspecting spoilers swallowed the bait greedily, and soon began to manifest all sorts of funny consequences, being most essentially fuddled. They staggered about, even in mid-air, as they shambled towards a neighboring forest; where they held a most loquacious and uproarious confab in the Cawcaw language, resulting, it seems, in a resolution to avoid *that* shop in future; which resolution they faithfully fulfilled, after having regained their sober senses, (a lesson to other bipeds,) although they continued to plunder the neighboring fields in all directions.

DIED,

At his residence in Orange County, on the 10th inst. EDMUND HERNDON, Esq. in the 71st year of his age.

Another Revolutionary Patriot gone!

Suddenly, at his residence in Wake County, on the 31st of March last, Mr. PHILIP ADAMS, Sen. aged about 85 years. The deceased was a brave and faithful soldier of the Revolution, having served his country, as a volunteer, in the North Carolina line; and he continued to the day of his death a pure and ardent patriot.

In Wake County on the 15th of March last, ROBERT N. JEFFREYS, Sen. aged 63 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 27.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 54	Lime,	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42	Load, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Mackerel,	5 9
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Molasses,	33 a 34
Butter,	15 a 22	Oats,	37½ a 40
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	6 a 8	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 22	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12
Corn,	60 a 65	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F.	17	Salt,	80 a 90
Flour, new	$4 a $5	Sack,	$2½ a $2⅝
Feathers,	30 a 40	Tallow,	11
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 4½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80
Iron,	5½ a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 37½
Lard,	8 a 9	Wool,	15 a 16

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—MAY 20.

Turpentine $1 80; Tar 1 07 a 1 10; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00; Flooring 8 00; Timber 4 00 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 11 00 a 14 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough 7 00 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 37 a 45; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

CHERAW MARKET—May 22.

Bacon 8 to 10; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 5 to 8½; Corn 62½ to 75; Flour 5 50; Feathers 45 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 40 to 45; Nails, cut, 7½ to 8½; Sugar 8 to 12½; Salt, sack, 2 25.

Cotton at Augusta 5 to 8½. At N. York 6½ to 9½; Flour 4 75; Corn 52.

Cotton at Charleston 5½ to 9½. Flour 5½ to 6.

Total receipts of Cotton 1 918,965 bales, against 1,246,976 to same date last year.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

May 10.—Schr. Angelina from Salem. 18.—Schr. Canary from Martinique.

DEPARTURES.

May 15.—Brig Glide for St. Jago de Cuba; Schrs. Regulus for New York, Lucy for Philadelphia. 16.—Schrs. Repeater and Caroline for New York. 18. Schr. Southernet for New York. 19.—Brig Margaret Ann for Berbice.

ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 1.

8TH ANNIVERSARY.

THE MEMBERS are notified to meet at the Market Hall, on Friday, the 29th May, at 11 o'clock, for choice of Officers, and other business. The Fire Wardens, Officers and Members of Engine No. 2, Hook and Ladder Company, Police of the Town, and all those who are friendly to a Fire Department, are invited to attend at the Engine House at 12 o'clock, to partake of a Collation.

S. G. WILLIAMSON, *Sec'y.*

May 26, 1840.

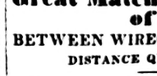
ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 2.

THE MEMBERS of Fire Engine Company, No. 2, are hereby notified to meet at their Engine House on Friday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. By order of the Captain.

DANIEL JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

May 26, 1840.

Daily Mail to Warsaw.



On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

Valuable Stock of Goods,

AT AUCTION.

THE subscriber will proceed to sell, at Auction, on Friday, the 5th of June, a large Stock of GOODS, belonging to a house declining business, consisting of SUGAR, IRON, NAILS, CASTINGS, SALT, MOLASSES, and such other articles usually comprising a Grocery Store; with a small assortment of DRY GOODS.

Terms at Sale.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

Summer Clothing.

ON TUESDAY the 2d June, I will sell at my Auction Store, an assortment of SUMMER CLOTHING, viz: Coats, Vests, Pantaloons and Roundabouts.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

May 25, 1840.

☞ The Goods will be open for inspection on Monday the 1st June.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of L. S. BELDEN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by R. C. Belden on his own account and benefit. All persons having claims against the firm will present them to him for settlement, and he is duly authorized to make all collections.

LOUIS S. BELDEN,
ROB'T C. BELDEN.

May 25, 1840. 99-1m

Great Match Race for a Purse of $1000,

BETWEEN WIREGRASS & TALLEYRAND,

DISTANCE QUARTER OF A MILE.

THIS Race will come off on the 17th of June next, in Marion District, on the Stage Road leading from Georgetown to Darlington and Cheraw, near the old Howard Stand, and not far distant from Mars Bluff. All persons fond of this sport, are invited to attend with their race horses, as any bets may be obtained for any distance not exceeding one mile. The racing is expected to last for one week from the 17th.

☞ The Georgetown American and Charleston Courier are requested to give this three insertions, and forward their accounts to

CAMBYSES HUNTER.

Marion Court House, May 19, 1840. 99-3w

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

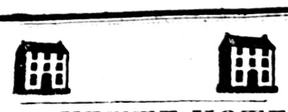
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

WM. L. COFER,

Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1840, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

April 21, 1840. 94tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now opening a large assortment of *Fresh* GOODS, embracing nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Straw and Florence Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Parasols, Umbrellas, Cutlery, &c.,

All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms at Wholesale or Retail.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1840. 94tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

25 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES, For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 27, 1840. 95tf

H. BRAMBERT,

Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has re-commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

In the house next door to John Huske & Son, on Person street, 6 doors above the Market House, where he will thankfully receive all orders in his line for cash only,—finding the credit system a bad one. All orders from the country for work must in all cases have the cash enclosed, otherwise they will not be attended to.

He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared on his part to give general satisfaction. He has on hand an assortment of

Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Suspenders and Drawers,

Of the best quality.

Wanted,

THREE or four JOURNEYMEN TAILORS. None need apply but good workmen, and of steady habits. Also, two Boys wanted at the above trade. Boys from the country will be preferred.

N. B.—EXTRA CUTTING done at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, April 25, 1840. 95-3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c.,

together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

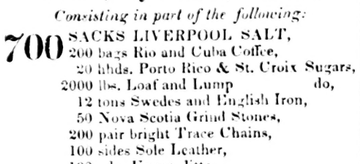
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very reduced prices—

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
3 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs, **4** Sulkies on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
4 Chain ditto.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 1, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from trading for a ten dollar note of mine, made payable to Willace Biggs, on the first March 1840, as I have received no value for said note. I am determined not to pay it.

his
WILEY ✕ LOCKLEAR.
mark

Robeson county, April 20, 1840. 97-3wpd.

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 96-ts

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,

Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW

Auction and Commission Store,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,

Green Street

November 20, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,

Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Received per Steam Boats,

30 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
10 hhds. do N. O. SUGAR,
250 bushels planting IRISH POTATOES.
For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Feb. 17, 1840. 85tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gros-de-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap,

With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Southern Harmony.

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

Lumber for sale.

THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand, from the Mill of McLennon & Co., LUMBER of all kinds.

M. McGARY.

May 2, 1840. 96-3m

220 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 do. Laguira ditto,
5 do. Java ditto,
5 hhds. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and N. Orleans ditto,
18 do. Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. New Orleans ditto,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
3 do. do. Madeira ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Hay, Rum and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscriber,—

20 BUNDLES HAY,
10 barrels N. E. RUM,
10 bags RIO COFFEE.

AMOS KIMBALL.

April 7, 1840. 92tf

Northern Hay.

50 BUNDLES HAY, just received and for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

March 30, 1840. 91tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY.

Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1840. 91-tf

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
7 hhds. do do ditto,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

Red Clover Seed,

FOR sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

PETERS' VEGETABLE

PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine*, but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipien Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 5 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 24, 1840. 90tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street. Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by

M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

January 1, 1840. 78-eowly

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having the above signature. The true sold only by

COMSTOCK & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.

SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by

M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

Moffat's Vegetable

LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed a UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country no-trums and lotions, and liniments, and "Infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,

No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*

Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.

To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*

New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adjuvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.

No. 312, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.

New York, August 1st, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.

February 4, 1840. 83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

SCHOOL.

IT is the intention of the Subscriber to open a School for English and Classical studies in the town of Fayetteville, as early in Autumn as the season will permit. The particular character of the School, and the terms, as well as the place where it shall be kept, will be given in a future advertisement. The Subscriber having for several years enjoyed the confidence of the public as the Principal of Donaldson Academy, hopes for a continuance of that confidence in his proposed undertaking. No exertion shall be wanting on his part to establish a School that shall meet the approbation of patrons. The moral as well as the literary instruction of his pupils will be an object of particular attention. Accommodations for Board will be provided for such as may come from other places. This early notice is given that the public may know that a School will be continued in this place for the higher branches of education.

SIMEON COLTON.

Fayetteville, May 8, 1840. 97-4w

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy 4 weeks.

SALES AT AUCTION.

THE Subscriber, as surviving partner of the late firm of Hart & Fuller, will sell at Auction, on Thursday the 28th instant, all the remaining

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting in part as follows:

Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Salt, Molasses, Nails, Loaf Sugars, Teas, Bacon, Oats, and a variety of other Goods too tedious to enumerate; one large pair Patent Balances, and many other fixtures belonging to a general trading establishment. Also, will be sold at same time and place, one elegant Sulkey and Harness, all complete; one Wagon and Gear, in good order; one pair Timber Wheels. Also, two HORSES, one of which is a very fine Horse, and warranted perfectly gentle in every respect.

ELIJAH FULLER,

Surviving Partner of Hart & Fuller.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1840. 97ts

N. B. Any part of the above Property will be disposed of at private sale, if application be made before the 28th inst.

E. F., *S. P. of H. & F.*

☞ The Carolinian will please copy.

Cape Fear Nav. Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the Company will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday 29th May, instant.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Treas.*

May 12, 1840. 97tf

☞ The Raleigh Register will please copy.

Piano Forte.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Manufactory of Messrs. Davies & Prosser, late Stewart & Davies, New York, one of their French Grand Action PIANO FORTES, of very superior tone and finish, and of warranted workmanship and material. From their long experience in the manufacture of instruments, and their practical knowledge of the business, they flatter themselves that their Pianos can not fail to give satisfaction. Persons wishing to purchase, can see their instruments in use in this place. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

May 5, 1840. 96-3t+w4s

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

The "Beobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Headache, Heart-burn, torpor or irregular and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Beobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in many cases frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,

Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.